

REMARKS

I. **CLAIM AMENDMENTS**

Please do not enter any amended pages submitted under either PCT Article 19 or PCT Article 34. This Preliminary Amendment includes amendments made to remove multiple dependent claims and to place the claims and specification in a format more consistent with U.S. practice.

II. **SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION**

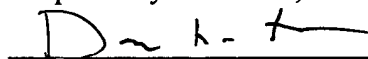
Applicants respectfully request that the specification be replaced with the enclosed, clean "substitute specification". No new matter has been added. Applicants also enclose an annotated version that illustrates the marked changes from the immediate prior version.

III. **ABSTRACT**

Applicants also request that the Abstract be replaced with the enclosed, amended Abstract.

Entry of the Amendment prior to calculating the filing fee is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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**SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION
(ANNOTATED TO SHOW MARKED CHANGES)**

SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION
(ANNOTATED TO SHOW MARKED CHANGES)

5 **CELLULAR RADIOTELEPHONE SIGNAL PERMITTING
~~SYNCHRONISATION~~ SYNCHRONIZATION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY
CHANNEL BY MEANS OF A PRINCIPAL CHANNEL AND
CORRESPONDING METHOD, TERMINAL AND BASE STATION**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

10 This Application is a Section 371 National Stage Application of
International Application No. PCT/FR2005/000319, filed February 10, 2005 and
published as WO 2005/084062 on September 9, 2005, not in English.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

Field of the invention

The field of the ~~invention~~disclosure is cellular radiotelephony. More
15 precisely, the ~~invention~~disclosure relates to transmission of data in a
radiotelephony system, particularly at high speeds.

BACKGROUND

Known radiotelephony systems such as G.S.M are dedicated essentially
to voice communications. They use a channel comprising two symmetric
20 channels, namely a downlink channel (from an earth base station to a mobile
station) and an uplink channel (from the mobile station to the base station).

Systems under development are also based on such a structure. Thus, the
UMTS standard defined by the ETSI allows a symmetric distribution between
the downlink channel and the uplink channel.

25 It is also proposed to complete the radiotelephony system by adding at
least one supplementary channel to the principal channel, in the down direction
only and dedicated to transmission of high speed data such as files transmitted
on the Internet network.

~~Within the framework of this invention, it is assumed that the~~
30 ~~radiotelephony system is of the type comprising a symmetric two directional~~
~~principal channel and at least one supplementary channel like that mentioned~~
~~above.~~

~~It is also assumed that the supplementary channel uses a multicarrier technique assuring distribution of data in time / frequency space and has a sub-frame type structure.~~

~~More precisely, the invention relates to a technique enabling~~
5 ~~synchronisation of the supplementary channel at sub-frame level, in a terminal of a radiotelephony system like that mentioned above.~~

~~The invention is particularly but not exclusively applicable to synchronisation of an OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link (supplementary channel) associated with the UMTS principal link (symmetric two-directional~~
10 ~~principal channel), at sub-frame level.~~

~~Solutions set forth in prior art~~

In order to simplify the situation, the following describes the disadvantages of prior art with relation to this particular application mentioned above. However, it is clear that this discussion could be transposed to other
15 radiotelephony systems including a symmetric two-directional principal channel and at least one supplementary channel.

Remember that the HS-DPA (High-Speed Downlink Packet Access) supplementary link is a high speed downlink associated with a UMTS principal link. It is intended to increase the downlink speed to provide services requiring
20 high speed (multimedia, video streaming, etc.).

As shown in figure 1, the UMTS principal link has a structure ~~organised~~
organized in N, N+1 frames each comprising 15 slots (time intervals) S1 to S15. As shown in figure 2, the HS-DPA supplementary link has a structure ~~organised~~
organized into N, N+1 frames each comprising up to 5 sub-frames SF1 to SF5.
25 Moreover, each slot or sub-frame comprises a set of symbols, and each symbol comprises a set of signal units (chips).

For the physical layer of the HS-DPA supplementary link, two technical solutions are suggested:

- a spectrum spreading system conforming with the UMTS system;
- 30 - a system based on an OFDM multicarrier modulation.

With the first solution, an UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link is obtained that is inherent to the UMTS system. Therefore, it can benefit from all the techniques already used by the UMTS principal link, such as channel estimation, control of power and clocks, and particularly ~~synchronisation~~
5 synchronization made with the CPICH signal specified in the UMTS standard.

With the second solution, the result is an OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link that uses a modulation different from that used in the UMTS system (spectrum spreading, CDMA). Consequently, it cannot use all techniques used in the UMTS system. Therefore, it must use specific techniques so as to
10 accomplish the same functions. Nevertheless, some adaptation to the context can facilitate setting up and maintaining communication with the OFDM link.

An OFDM sub-frame of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link and a UMTS sub-frame of the UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link have the same duration, namely 2 ms, and are interchangeable. The OFDM HS-DPA and
15 UMTS HS-DPA supplementary links may each use a distinct clock (or time base) but their architectures are such that the beginning and end of the OFDM and UMTS sub-frames are identical.

~~Synchronisation~~ Synchronization in time is one of the key elements in setting up a communication. This ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization is broken
20 down into several "layers" due to the nature of the radiomobile cellular communication system that defines the two entities; sub-frame and frame (see figure 2). Thus, for the HS-DPA supplementary link, this ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization is divided into several steps:

- ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at chip level, that consists of finding
25 the position of symbols (and therefore of chips included in these symbols) depending on the clock used;
- ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at sub-frame level, that consists of finding the beginning of sub-frames;
- ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at frame level, that consists of finding
30 the beginning of each frame.

The UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link may be ~~synchronised~~ synchronized relatively easily. Since the UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link is intimately linked to the UMTS system, it can be ~~synchronised~~ synchronized directly based on the UMTS principal link. Thus, initial ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization of the UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link at the chip may be done by a temporal self-correlation on a specific ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization signal (PSCH) provided in the UMTS. After acquiring this ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at chip level, the UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link can be ~~synchronised~~ synchronized at sub-frame level by making a search for the beginning of the UMTS slots (knowing that each sub-frame contains a predetermined number of UMTS slots, for example 3). This search is done using the PSCH signal. This signal is in the form of a packet of 256 identical chips sent at the beginning of each slot. Finally, the frame of the UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link is ~~synchronised~~ synchronized using the SSCH (Secondary ~~Synchronisation~~ Synchronization Channel) signal that has the same shape as the PSCH signal except that packets of 256 chips transmitted are modulated by known information. Figure 3 shows the order of the different ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization steps of the UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link at chip, slot and frame levels respectively.

On the other hand, ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link is now more difficult because, unlike the UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link, the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link is not intimately linked to the UMTS system. According to the current technique, the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link can be ~~synchronised~~ synchronized at chip level using the delay interval that represents a part of the OFDM symbol (the last part). This ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at chip level is obtained by a simple conventional self-correlation on the received OFDM HS-DPA signal. But, once this ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization has been done at chip level, it is impossible to know the beginning of the sub-frames and frames because the OFDM signal specified in the HS-DPA frame does not contain the PSCH and

SSCH signals necessary for ~~synehronisations~~ synchronizations at sub-frame and frame levels. According to the existing technique, ~~synehronisation~~ synchronization of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link at sub-frame level is specific to the OFDM system and is based on insertion of signals specific to

5 ~~synehronisation~~ synchronization at sub-frame level. The major disadvantage of current art is that the above-mentioned specific signals increase the load of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link.

SUMMARY

Purposes of the invention

10 ~~The invention is intended specifically to compensate for this major disadvantage with the state of the art.~~

~~More precisely, one of the objectives of this invention is to provide a new technique to facilitate synehronisation of the supplementary channel of a cellular radiotelephony system at sub frame level (particularly an OFDM HS-~~

15 ~~DPA supplementary link associated with a UMTS principal link).~~

~~Another purpose of the invention is to provide such a technique that does not require the addition of signals specific to synehronisation at sub frame level, or limits it, and maintains the structure initially defined for the supplementary channel.~~

20 ~~Another purpose of the invention is to provide such a technique that is easy to implement and inexpensive.~~

~~A complementary purpose of the invention is to provide such a technique that does not require previous synehronisation of the supplementary channel at chip level.~~

25 ~~Yet another purpose of the invention is to supply such a technique that makes synehronisation of the supplementary channel at frame level easy.~~

Essential characteristics of the invention

~~These various purposes and others that will become clear later are achieved according to the invention using~~ An embodiment of the disclosure

30 relates to a cellular radiotelephony signal of the type including:

- a two-directional symmetric principal channel including a principal uplink channel and a principal downlink channel, particularly for low or medium speed transmission of signalling and control data and information;

- 5 - at least one supplementary channel assigned to the downlink only, particularly for transmission of data at high speed, making use of a multicarrier technique for distribution of data in the time / frequency space, and with a sub-frame type structure.

According to an embodiment of the invention, the beginning of at least one sub-frame of the supplementary channel is offset by a time interval with a
10 determined duration not equal to zero (Δt) with respect to a determined time (t_0) on the principal channel, so as to enable ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization of the supplementary channel at sub-frame level in a terminal, by detection of said determined time (t_0) and by adding said time interval (Δt).

Therefore, the general principal of the embodiment of the invention is to
15 align sub-frames of the supplementary channel in time with a known reference time (t_0) identified on the principal channel and that can therefore be determined on a terminal (receiver).

The time interval (Δt) and the time (t_0) determined on the principal channel are either known in advance by the terminal (receiver), or are sent to the
20 receiver dynamically through the principal channel (see the different embodiments of the invention discussed in detail below).

In a first advantageous embodiment of the invention, the structure of the principal channel is ~~organised~~ organized in frames and the determined time (t_0) on the principal channel is a beginning of a frame of the principal channel.

25 Advantageously, the beginning of each frame of the principal channel forms a determined time (t_0).

According to one advantageous variant, the beginning of only some frame(s) of the principal channel called the ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization frames forms a determined time (t_0).

In this variant, the terminal must be able to identify each ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization frame among all frames that it receives on the principal channel.

To achieve this, the principal channel and / or the supplementary channel advantageously transmit(s) identification data of at least one ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization frame.

In particular, this means that a choice of ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization frames is not fixed in advance. However, it is clear that an embodiment of the invention also relates to the case in which the choice of ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization frames is fixed in advance, and in which the terminal is informed once and for all.

In a second advantageous embodiment of the invention, it is assumed that the principal channel has a structure ~~organised~~ organized in frames each including a plurality of slots, then the time (t_0) determined on the principal channel is a beginning of a slot of the principal channel.

Advantageously, the beginning of only some slot(s) of the principal channel called the ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization slots, forms a determined time (t_0).

The terminal must be capable of identifying each ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization slot among all the slots that it receives on the principal channel.

To achieve this, the principal channel and / or the supplementary channel advantageously transmit(s) identification information of at least one ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization slot.

In this way, in particular it is possible to not fix a choice of ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization slot in advance. However, it is clear that an embodiment of the invention also relates to the case in which the choice of ~~synchro~~nisation ~~synchro~~nization slots is fixed in advance, and in which the terminal is informed about this choice once and for all.

Considering the case in which the principal channel has a structure ~~organised~~ organized in frames each comprising a plurality of slots, each slot including a plurality of signal units (chips), then the determined duration of said

time interval (Δt) is preferably equal to k times the duration of a signal unit, where k is an integer number. Advantageously, this number k is equal to 256.

Advantageously, the principal channel and / or the supplementary channel transmit(s) information about said duration of the time interval (Δt).

5 In particular, this makes it possible to not fix the duration of the time interval (Δt) in advance. However, it is clear that an embodiment of the invention also relates to the case in which this duration is fixed in advance, and in which the terminal is informed once and for all.

Preferably, the principal channel and / or the supplementary channel
10 transmit(s) information about the rank within a frame of the structure of the supplementary channel, a sub-frame for which the beginning may be detected, so as to enable ~~synchro~~nization of the supplementary channel at frame level by detecting the beginning of the next frame as a function of said ~~synchro~~nization at sub-frame level and said information about
15 the rank of said sub-frame.

Advantageously, the principal channel and / or the supplementary channel also transmit(s) information related to the mode of transmitting sub-frames on the supplementary channel, said ~~synchro~~nization at frame level of the supplementary channel also depending on said information
20 about the transmission mode.

In one advantageous embodiment of the invention, the principal channel uses a spectrum spreading access technique (CDMA) and is preferably a UMTS link. Moreover, for example, said supplementary channel uses a multicarrier technique based on an OFDM modulation or an IOTA modulation.

25 The principle and use of the IOTA modulation are described in a French patent application FR 95 05455, corresponding to U.S. Patent No. 6,278,686, incorporated herein by reference.

Advantageously, the principal channel firstly transmits a notification prompting said terminal to perform said ~~synchro~~nization at sub-

frame level of the supplementary channel, to swap the terminal from the principal channel to the supplementary channel.

Note that this notification procedure (that preferably uses the paging channel of the principal channel) can be used to start any type of ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization procedure at the sub-frame level of the supplementary channel, and therefore also the above-mentioned conventional procedure (in other words based on specific ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization signals transmitted on the supplementary channel and not on time interval (Δt) concepts and time (t_0) concepts as in this embodiment of the invention).

Therefore, in the context of this an embodiment of the invention, this notification prompts the terminal to detect the determined time (t_0) on the principal channel.

Advantageously, said notification comprises information about said duration of the time interval (Δt) and / or said determined time (t_0) on the principal channel.

Preferably, said notification is transmitted to a paging channel included in said principal channel.

An embodiment of the invention also relates to a ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization process for a supplementary channel associated with a symmetric two-directional principal channel, this process using the above-mentioned cellular radiotelephony signal. This process comprises a ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization step of the supplementary channel at sub-frame level, itself including the following steps:

- detect a determined time (t_0) on the principal channel;
- obtain the beginning of a sub-frame of the supplementary channel, by offsetting the detected time (t_0) by a time interval with a determined duration not equal to zero (Δt).

Advantageously, said duration of the time interval (Δt) and / or said determined time (t_0) on the principal channel is (are) fixed and known to said terminal.

According to one advantageous variant, said duration of the time interval
5 (Δt) and / or said determined time (t_0) on the principal channel is (are) variable, and the principal channel and / or the supplementary channel transmit(s) information about said duration of the time interval (Δt) and / or said time (t_0).

Advantageously, said method also includes a preliminary step in which a notification is transmitted through the principal channel prompting said terminal
10 to do said ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at sub-frame level of the supplementary channel, so as to swap the terminal from the principal channel to the supplementary channel.

An embodiment of the ~~The~~ invention also relates to a terminal using such a cellular radiotelephony signal. This terminal includes means of
15 ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization of the supplementary channel at sub-frame level, themselves including:

- means of detecting a determined time (t_0) on the principal channel:
- means of obtaining the beginning of a sub-frame of the supplementary channel, by offsetting the detected time (t_0) by a time interval with determined
20 duration not equal to zero (Δt).

An embodiment of the ~~The~~ invention also relates to a base station using such a cellular radiotelephony signal. This base station includes means of offsetting the beginning of at least one sub-frame level of the supplementary channel, by a time interval with determined duration not equal to zero (Δt) from
25 a determined time (t_0) on the principal channel, so as to enable ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization of the supplementary channel at sub-frame level, in a terminal, by detection of said determined time (t_0), and adding said time interval (Δt).

~~List of figures~~

Other characteristics and advantages ~~of the invention~~ will become clear
30 after reading the following description of a preferred embodiment of the

invention given as an informative and non-limitative example and the appended drawings ~~in which:~~ .

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- figure 1 shows the known structure of a UMTS principal link ~~organised~~
5 organized in frames and slots;

- figure 2 shows the known structure of a US-DPA (OFDM or UMTS) supplementary link ~~organised~~ organized in frames and sub-frames;

- figure 3 shows relations between the three ~~synchronisations~~
10 synchronizations of the UMTS HS-DPA supplementary link at chip, slot and frame levels respectively, within the framework of known art;

- figure 4 shows a cellular radiotelephony signal according to a particular embodiment of the invention, in which the reference time (t_0) is the beginning of a frame of the UMTS principal link;

- figure 5 shows relations between the three ~~synchronisations~~
15 synchronizations of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link at chip, sub-frame and frame levels respectively, within the framework of the technique used in the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

Description of an embodiment of the invention

20 Within the framework of an embodiment, it is assumed that the radiotelephony system is of the type comprising a symmetric two-directional principal channel and at least one supplementary channel like that mentioned above.

It is also assumed that the supplementary channel uses a multicarrier
25 technique assuring distribution of data in time / frequency space and has a sub-frame type structure.

More precisely, the disclosure relates to a technique enabling synchronization of the supplementary channel at sub-frame level, in a terminal of a radiotelephony system like that mentioned above.

The disclosure is particularly but not exclusively applicable to synchronization of an OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link (supplementary channel) associated with the UMTS principal link (symmetric two-directional principal channel), at sub-frame level.

5 The example considered in the remainder of the description is the case of a cellular radiotelephony signal including a UMTS principal link (symmetric two-directional principal channel) and an OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link (supplementary channel).

An embodiment of the The invention defines the characteristics of this
10 signal, used to facilitate ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at the sub-frame level and at chip and frame levels, of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link.

Figure 4 shows a cellular radiotelephony signal set according to a particular embodiment of the invention.

A first time axis 41 shows the UMTS principal link. A single frame 42 of
15 this link is shown, in order to simplify the figure. Conventionally (see the discussion in figure 1 above), this frame 42 includes a plurality of slots (not shown), themselves including a plurality of chips (signal units) 43₁ to 43_N.

A second time axis 44 shows the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link. A
20 single sub-frame 45 of this link is shown, for simplification purposes. For example, it has a duration of 2 ms. Conventionally (see discussion about figure 2 above), this sub-frame 45 includes a plurality of chips (signal units) 46₁ to 46_M.

In this embodiment of the invention, the frame 42 of the UMTS principal link plays the role of a "~~synchronisation~~ synchronization frame" at the sub-frame of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link. This translates the fact that the
25 beginning of the sub-frame 45 of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link is offset by a time interval Δt with a determined duration not equal to zero from the time t_0 at the beginning of the frame 42 of the UMTS principal link.

Thus, a terminal that receives this cellular radiotelephony signal can easily perform ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at the sub-frame of the OFDM
30 HS-DPA supplementary link included in this signal.

All that is necessary is for the terminal to detect the start time t_0 of the frame 42 of the UMTS principal link that it receives, and offset this time t_0 by the duration of the time interval Δt (that it knows by assumption), thus obtaining the start time of the sub-frame 45 of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link
5 that it also receives.

The duration of the time interval (Δt) may be fixed and known to the terminal. For example, this duration may be equal to 256 chips, which corresponds to a pilot symbol time.

According to one variant, it can be variable and the UMTS principal link
10 transmits information about this duration, so that the terminal can become familiar with it. It would also be possible to plan for this information to be transmitted either by an OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link, alone or in combination with the UMTS principal link.

Similarly, the choice of frames for the UMTS principal link that act as
15 ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization frames (in the sense mentioned above) may be fixed and known to the terminal. For example, all frames of the UMTS principal link are ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization frames.

According to one variant, the UMTS principal link transmits identification information of the ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization frames. For
20 example, a frame of the UMTS principal link can transmit information indicating that the next frame of the UMTS principal link is a ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization frame. It would also be possible for this information to be transmitted by the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link alone or in combination with the UMTS principal link.

25 Figure 5 shows the relations between the three ~~synchronisations~~ synchronizations of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link at chip, sub-frame and frame levels respectively, within the framework of the technique used in ~~the~~ an embodiment of the invention.

As described above with reference to figure 4, the cellular
30 radiotelephony signal according to an embodiment of the invention can be used

to simply ~~synchro~~nise synchronize the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link reference 51 in figure 5, at sub-frame level.

Note that once this ~~synchro~~nisation synchronization has been obtained at sub-frame level 51, ~~synchro~~nisation synchronization at chip level (reference 52 in figure 5), is also obtained. In other words, there is no need to firstly ~~synchro~~nise synchronize the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link at chip level. Obtaining information at the beginning of a sub-frame of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link according to an embodiment of the invention also provides information about the sampling point of the first chip included in the first symbol of this sub-frame.

Optionally, the cellular radiotelephony signal according to an embodiment of the invention also makes it simple to ~~synchro~~nise synchronize the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link reference 53 in figure 5 at frame level, after ~~synchro~~nisation synchronization has been done at sub-frame level 51.

This assumes for example that the terminal knows:

- the rank of the sub-frame 45 for which the beginning is detected in the ~~synchro~~nisation synchronization step 51 in the sub-frame of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link, within an OFDM HS-DPA supplementary frame;
- the sub-frame transmission mode on the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link. There may be several modes: transmission of all sub-frames, one frame out of three, etc.

The terminal can detect the beginning of the next frame of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link, starting from the above-mentioned rank, the above-mentioned transmission mode and ~~synchro~~nisation synchronization at sub-frame level.

For example, the terminal can know the above-mentioned rank and transmission mode through the transmission of information related to this rank and this transmission mode, through the UMTS principal link. It would also be possible for this information to be transmitted through the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link, alone or in combination with the UMTS principal link.

It is clear that many other embodiments of the invention would be possible.

In particular, it would be possible for reference times t_0 to be the beginning of all or only some of the slots of the UMTS principal link.

5 It would also be possible that the UMTS principal link firstly transmits a notification inviting the terminal to do ~~synchronisation~~ synchronization at the sub-frame of the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link, so that the terminal can change over from the UMTS principal link to the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link. Optionally, this notification includes information related to
10 the duration of the time interval (Δt) and / or the determined time (t_0) on the principal link.

For example, this notification is transmitted on the paging channel (PICH "Paging Indicator CHannel) included in the UMTS principal link. Remember that the PICH channel belongs to the UMTS system and is composed of 300 bits
15 (b0,...b299) transmitted during the period of a 10 ms frame. The length of the spread sequence used is 256. The last 12 bits (b288,...b299) are not used in the UMTS standard and are therefore free. These 12 bits may for example be used as follows, in order to notify the changeover to the OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link:

- 20 - 4 bits for notification of the changeover to the supplementary link (these bits may contain information about the carrier frequency of the supplementary channel);
- 4 bits to indicate the time t_0 ; this gives 16 possibilities that can indicate any one of the 15 UMTS slots in a frame;
- 25 - 4 bits to indicate the time interval Δt .

An embodiment of the disclosure is intended specifically to compensate for this major disadvantage with the state of the art.

More precisely, an embodiment provides a new technique to facilitate synchronization of the supplementary channel of a cellular radiotelephony

system at sub-frame level (particularly an OFDM HS-DPA supplementary link associated with a UMTS principal link).

5 An embodiment provides such a technique that does not require the addition of signals specific to synchronization at sub-frame level, or limits it, and maintains the structure initially defined for the supplementary channel.

An embodiment provides such a technique that is easy to implement and inexpensive.

An embodiment also provides such a technique that does not require previous synchronization of the supplementary channel at chip level.

10 An embodiment also supplies such a technique that makes synchronization of the supplementary channel at frame level easy.